

SURVEILLANCE FOR AVIAN INFLUENZA IN ARIZONA

THE ROLE OF THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Surveillance Outreach
In partnership with the USDA

AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

- Isolated from <u>eighteen</u> orders of birds
- Most commonly found in waterfowl
- AI viruses vary widely in pathogenicity from strain to strain
- Vast majority of AI viruses found in birds do not represent a public health concern

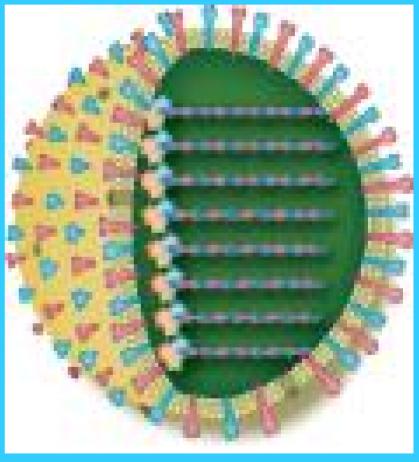
Two Viral Types:

- 1. LPAI: low pathogenic form
- 2. HPAI: high pathogenic form

AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUSES

- Each viral type contains:
 - 1 of 16 H proteins
 - 1 of 9 N proteins
 - 144 possible combinations
- Commonly mutate
 - re-assort genes
 - genes encode for H and N proteins
 - re-combine into new genetic forms

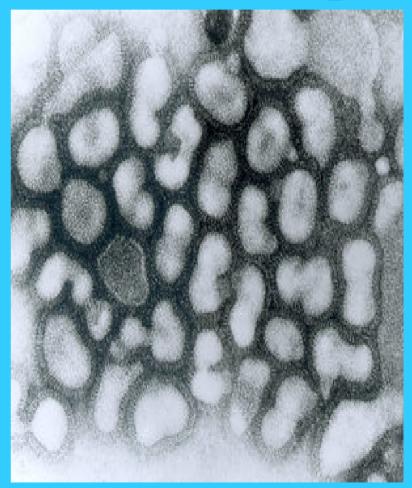




Low Pathogenic AVIAN INFLUENZA (LPAI)



- Most AI strains
- **■** Known since ~ 1900
- Reservoirs:
 - Free-ranging & domestic waterfowl
- Domestic poultry:
 - Little or no visible disease
- Only H5 or H7 LPAI can mutate to HPAI form
 - Regulatory interest



EFFECTS OF HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)

- Severe-high mortality
- Spreads rapidly
- Devastating outbreaks in chickens, turkeys
- HPAI H5N1 (Asianorigin) pathogenic for some waterfowl
- Not all H5N1 viruses are infectious for people nor are pathogenic to poultry



WHERE DO HPAI and LPAI OCCUR?



U.S. HPAI types

- **1924 (H7)**
- 1983 (H5N2)
- **2004 (H5N2)**

HPAI Type H5N1 (Asian origin)

- Southeast Asia
- China, Viet Nam
- Asia, Europe
- not in U.S. (yet)
- human health hazard
- probably lethal to cats

LPAI

- Found occasionally in U.S. poultry
 - Respiratory disease
 - Reduced egg-laying
 - Quarantine/cull
- H5 or H7 LPAI
 - Regulatory concern
 - Can mutate to HPAI
- Not human health hazard

How might HPAI H5N1 (Asian-origin) arrive in U.S.?



- 1. Human infection and spread via airline passengers
- 2. Illegal movement of infected poultry or poultry products
- 3. Agro-terrorism
- 4. Infected migratory birds
 - Cannot control movements
 - Prevent access to poultry

ADA SURVEILLANCE: Focus is on Non-Commercial Poultry



Suspicious Disease in Poultry: Livestock & Poultry Hotline: 888-742-5334

1. Swabbing kits

- ADA Staff
 Veterinarians &
 Livestock Officers
- Samples sent to AZVDL in Tucson

2. Necropsy

Referred to AZVDL



ADA OUTREACH: Focus is on Non-Commercial Poultry Owners



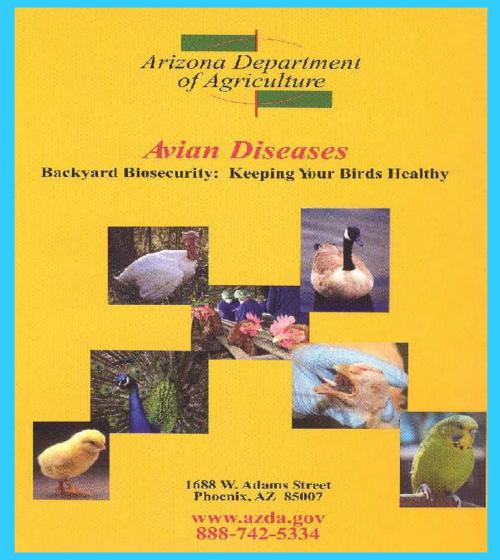
1. DISSEMINATION OF ADA/USDA OUTREACH PAMPHLETS VIA

- PRESENTATIONS TO POULTRY GROUPS
- FIELD VISITS BY LIVESTOCK OFFICERS
- COOPERATING FEED STORES
- DIRECT MAILINGS
- COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
- COOPERATING VETERINARIANS

2. MASS MEDIA ADVERTISEMENTS

ADA OUTREACH PACKET CONTENTS





BILINGUAL POSTCARD





Arizona Department of Agriculture

Dear Poultry Owner,

Bird diseases are constantly changing and pose a very real threat to your flock. The Arizona Department of Agriculture would like to keep you up to date on these diseases. Please fill out the following for the latest information!

Estimado dueño de aves,

enfermedades de las aves de corral están cambiando constantemente y son una amenaza muy verdadera a su bandada. El Departamento de Agricultura de Arizona quisiera mantenerle avisado de estas enfermedades.

YES! Send me the latest information FREE! ¡Lena esta forma por favor para la información más reciente!	
Name (Nombre):	
E-mail address (Dirección de E-mail:): Types of poultry (Tipos de aves):	

BILINGUAL BIRD DISEASE SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITES UPDATE





Bird Disease Surveillance Activities Update: We Need You!



Avian Influenza and Exotic Newcastle have been receiving plenty of attention in the media recently and we want to make sure you are doing everything possible to protect your flock.

To ensure the safety of your flock, take a moment to review the attached ADA and USDA materials on Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) and Avian Influenza (AI) and as well as recommended flock biosecurity practices.



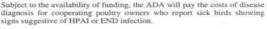
Given the current nationwide concern about avian influenza spreading throughout Asia and Eastern Europe and its potential to spread world-wide, the Arizona Department of Agriculture is expanding its poultry surveillance and preparedness activities.

Avian influenza not only threatens poultry health but, as you probably know, some variants of this disease found in Asia and Eastern Europe may now threaten human health.



It is extremely important that you report birds of all species showing any suspicious signs of disease, as both highly pathogenic Avian influenza (HPAI) and Exotic Newcastle Disease are highly contagious, devastating diseases among many types of poultry and may spread rapidly.

Call the ADA Livestock and Poultry Disease Hotline (888-742-5334) for assistance if you have birds showing suspicious signs of disease.









3/29/06

USDA PAMPHLETS



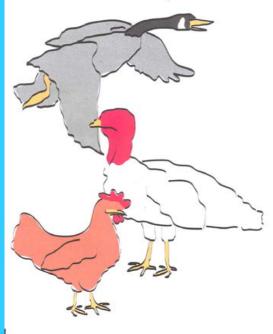


United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Program Aid No. 1836

High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza:

A Threat to U.S. Poultry





United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Program Aid No. 1739

Exotic Newcastle Disease

A Deadly Disease That Affects Poultry and Pet Birds



BIOSECURITY FOR THE BIRDS

Exotic Newcastle Disease

Exotic Newcastle disease (END) is a deadly poultry disease that can spread quickly, killing all your birds.

Know the Signs of END

- . Sneezing, gasping for air, nasal discharge, coughing
- · Greenish, watery diarrhea
- Depression, muscular tremors, drooping wings, twisting of head and neck, circling, paralysis
- · Partial to complete drop in egg production
- · Production of thin-shelled eggs
- . Swelling of the tissues around the eyes and in the neck
- . Sudden death and increased death loss in a flock

How END Spreads

END spreads through direct contact between healthy birds and the bodily discharges from sick birds. The disease affects almost all birds and poultry, even vaccinated poultry. END virus can be picked up on shoes, clothing, tools, vehicles and tires, and people who have come in contact with sick birds.

Practice Backvard Biosecurity

To prevent the possible spread of disease:

- Restrict traffic onto and off your property.
- Disinfect shoes, clothes, hands, egg trays or flats, crates, vehicles, and tires.
- · Avoid visiting other poultry farms or bird owners.

Smart Practices When Buying Birds

Buy from a reputable dealer; request certification from suppliers that the birds were legally imported; maintain records of all sales and shipments of flocks; keep new birds separated from your flock for at least 30 days; keep young and old birds and birds of different species and from different sources apart.

Report Sick Birds at 1-866-536-7593.

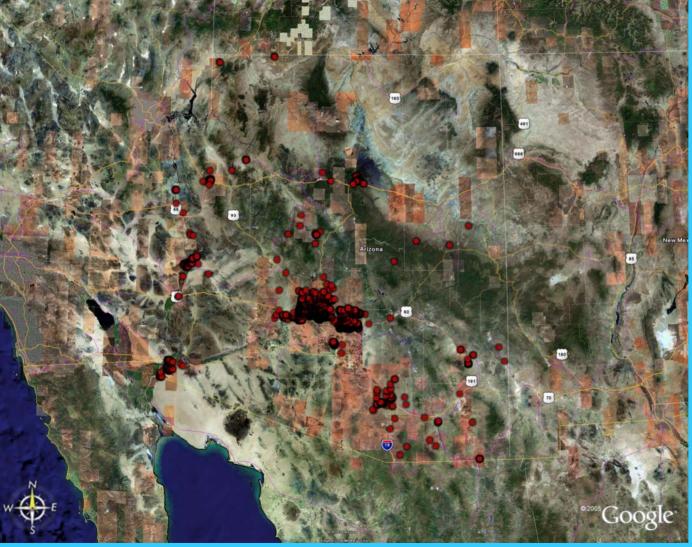
If your birds are sick or dying, call your local cooperative extension service, your local veterinarian, the State Veterinarian's office, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Veterinary Services toll free at 1–866–536–7593 to find out why.

You are the best protection your birds have.

United States Department of Agriculture

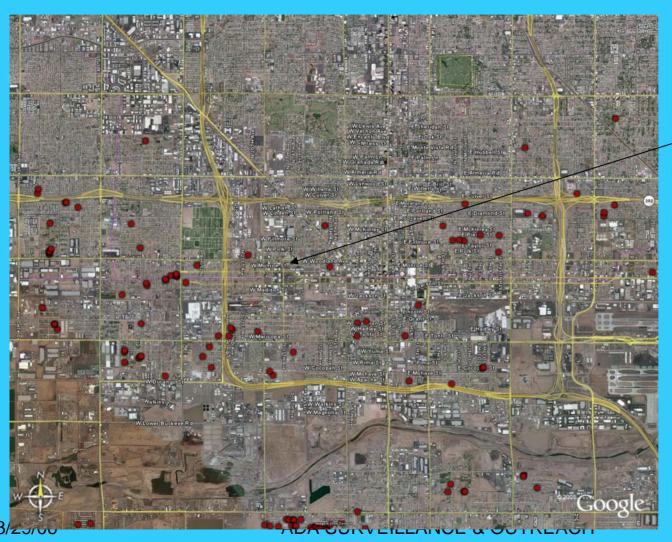
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Program Aid No. 1768 • Issued June 2004 USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. **Statewide Poultry Premises**





Downtown Phoenix Area Poultry Premises





AZDA Office

ADA/USDA EMPHASIS: BIOSECURITY



Common-sense Disease Prevention

- 1. Sanitation
 - Personal
 - Premises
- 2. Exclusion
 - Keep disease out

ADA OUTREACH PAMHPLET SIGN-UP SHEETS AT BACK OF ROOM ADA LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DISEASE HOTLINE 888-742-5334